

United States Patent [19]

Jacobine et al.

[11] Patent Number: 4,640,940

[45] Date of Patent: Feb. 3, 1987

[54] POLYOL TERMINATED SILICONES AND DERIVATIVES THEREOF

[75] Inventors: Anthony F. Jacobine, Meriden; David M. Glaser, New Britain, both of Conn.

[73] Assignee: Loctite Corporation, Newington, Conn.

[21] Appl. No.: 765,292

[22] Filed: Aug. 13, 1985

[51] Int. Cl.⁴ C08F 2/46

[52] U.S. Cl. 522/99; 528/26; 528/374; 556/460; 556/440; 556/429

[58] Field of Search 532/99; 528/26, 374; 556/460, 440, 429

[56] References Cited

U.S. PATENT DOCUMENTS

4,293,397	10/1981	Sato et al. 204/159.13
4,348,454	9/1982	Eckberg 528/26
4,387,240	6/1983	Berg 556/440
4,424,328	1/1984	Ellis 526/2,79
4,504,629	3/1985	Lien et al. 525/288
4,507,187	3/1985	Jacobine 522/99
4,534,838	8/1985	Lin et al. 528/26

FOREIGN PATENT DOCUMENTS

20051	11/1983	Australia	.
127321	5/1984	European Pat. Off.	.
86/00322	1/1986	World Int. Prop. O.	.

OTHER PUBLICATIONS

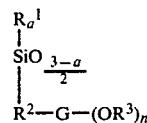
R. P. Eckberg, "Radiation Curable Silicones", Radcure VII Proceedings (1984).
G. R. Newkome et al., J. Org. Chem., 50, 2003-2004 (1985).

Primary Examiner—Melvyn I. Marquis

Attorney, Agent, or Firm—Walter J. Steinkraus; Eugene F. Miller

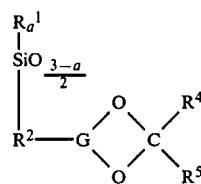
[57] ABSTRACT

Polyorganosiloxane polymers which include at least one group of the formula:



where R^1 is an organo group; R^2 is alkylene or alkenylene; G is a $n+1$ valent hydrocarbon, oxyhydrocarbon or poly(oxyhydrocarbon) radical in which some or all of the hydrogen atoms may optionally be substituted by halogen atoms; R^3 is H or an organic functional group, particularly polymerizable groups, polymerization accelerating groups or polymerization initiating groups; n is an integer of 2 or more provided that when n is 2 and one of R^3 is H, the other R^3 group is also H; and a is 0, 1 or 2.

Additional polyorganosiloxane polymers include at least one group of the formula:



where R^4 R^5 are H or a mono valent hydrocarbon group.

24 Claims, No Drawings